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Report of the Secretary-General on Somalia

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to the statements by the President of the Security Council of 31 October 2001 (S/PRST/2001/30) and 10 March 2011 (S/PRST/2011/6) and Security Council resolutions 1863 (2009), 1872 (2009) and 1910 (2010), and as specified in paragraph 20 of resolution 1964 (2010), in which the Council requested me to report on all aspects of the resolution every four months. This report provides an update on major developments in Somalia since my report of 28 April 2011 (S/2011/277) until 15 August 2011 and assesses the political, security, human rights and humanitarian situation as well as progress made in implementing the United Nations strategy for Somalia. The report also covers the operational activities of the United Nations and the international community.

II. Main developments in Somalia

2. The reporting period was characterized by positive political and security developments. The political stalemate among the transitional federal institutions was broken by the signing of the Kampala Accord. The Transitional Federal Government's troops, with the support of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), made significant military achievements, routing the Al-Shabaab insurgents from Mogadishu and finally taking control of the capital. The famine in five regions of southern Somalia and a food crisis elsewhere, owing to the prolonged drought, an increase in food prices and the continuing conflict have been of great concern in the past few months.

A. Political developments

3. The most significant political development in the past four months has been the unity of the transitional federal institutions. The rift between President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed and the Speaker of the Transitional Federal Parliament, Sharif Hassan Sheikh Adan, had threatened to bring political progress towards ending the transition to a standstill. The Speaker maintained that elections for the Presidency, the Speaker and the Speaker's deputies should be held before the end of the transition on 20 August 2011, while the President, citing security concerns and the

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need to carry out key transitional tasks, stated that elections should be postponed for a year.

4. Following the Security Council's Presidential Statement of 11 May (S/PRST/2011/10), the President and the Speaker met several times in Mogadishu in an unsuccessful effort to resolve the impasse. The Council reiterated its call to the leadership of the transitional federal institutions to come to an agreement on the timing of elections, which they agreed to do, during its mission to the region on 25 May. The Council also met with representatives from "Puntland", "Somaliland" and "Galmudug", the Kenyan leadership, the United Nations country team and civil society organizations to find a way to break the deadlock over ending the transition.

5. The International Contact Group on Somalia, which met in Kampala on 2 and 3 June, urged the leadership to reach consensus and swiftly complete the critical transitional tasks, most notably the constitution-making process, through a credible and inclusive consultation process. At the end of the Group's meeting, my Special Representative for Somalia, Augustine Mahiga, worked closely with the President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, to bring the President and the Speaker together for nearly a week of intense negotiations. This resulted in the Kampala Accord, signed on 9 June, in which both sides agreed to defer the elections for 12 months from August 2011.

6. The Accord provided for the resignation of Prime Minister Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed within 30 days, the appointment and endorsement by Parliament of a new Prime Minister and Cabinet, and an undertaking by the Transitional Federal Government and the Transitional Federal Parliament to work together with the international community to establish a road map with benchmarks, timelines and compliance mechanisms for the implementation of priority tasks. It also provided for the Heads of State and Government of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the East African Community, with the participation of the United Nations and the African Union, to monitor compliance with the road map.

7. Inside Somalia, there was initially public anger against the agreement between the President and the Speaker that the Prime Minister, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed, should step down, and demonstrations were held inside and outside the country. The Prime Minister, who was seen as having made progress on several fronts, resigned on 19 June. The former Planning Minister, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, was endorsed by Parliament on 28 June as the new Prime Minister with an overwhelming majority. On 11 July, 393 members of the Transitional Federal Parliament voted in favour of the Kampala Accord, with 36 against and 7 abstentions. On 20 July, the new Prime Minister appointed a new Cabinet of 18 ministers after widely consulting with communities and political stakeholders. The Cabinet was approved by the Parliament on 23 July and sworn in on 28 July.

8. The Accord was welcomed by the region and international community, including by the Security Council in its Presidential Statement of 24 June (S/PRST/2011/13). The Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the African Union, at its seventeenth ordinary session held on 30 June and 1 July, welcomed the Accord and encouraged the speedy formation of a new Government and its subsequent endorsement by Parliament. It underlined that the expeditious implementation of the Accord would help consolidate the military gains made by the Transitional Federal Government and AMISOM. The eighteenth extraordinary

session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of IGAD, held on 4 July, called for the full implementation of the Accord as part of a wider programme of reconciliation and outreach.

9. Following months of intense military operations by the Transitional Federal Government forces, supported by AMISOM troops, Al-Shabaab withdrew on 6 August from positions it had held in Mogadishu for nearly two years. Al-Shabaab's departure from Mogadishu presents the Transitional Federal Government with the opportunity to extend its area of control over the entire capital and enhance its legitimacy by delivering services to the residents.

10. With the advent of the end of the transitional period, Somalia has witnessed a proliferation of entities claiming to be regional administrations, some with claims over the same areas. The United Nations Political Office for Somalia (UNPOS) has encouraged these emerging administrations to adopt a united approach and to cooperate with the transitional federal institutions. Some Member States have been exercising a dual-track approach to enhance working relations with the regional administrations, while continuing engagement in Mogadishu. The Transitional Federal Government has expressed concern that such a policy may lead to fragmentation of international support and a proliferation of regional entities. In a related development, the Ras Kamboni group, a former Hizbul Islam faction led by Ahmed Madobe, requested the support of UNPOS in reconciling it with the Transitional Federal Government. President Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed has welcomed this development and requested the support of UNPOS in developing a regional policy framework for engagement with the emerging subregional entities.

11. A meeting to resolve internal differences between factions of Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a was organized under IGAD auspices in Addis Ababa on 14 May. Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a aims to establish a recognized national leadership that can constructively engage with the Transitional Federal Government to complete the implementation of the Addis Ababa agreement of 15 March 2010. A much-anticipated conference convened by Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a in late July failed to resolve the issue of national leadership and was dismissed by some members as not being representative.

12. On 3 July, the "Puntland" Parliament nominated four members of the electoral commission and its President appointed five in a process of democratization of the political system. The "Puntland" Constitution envisages a move from a clan-based administration to a political system through an independent electoral commission responsible for preparing electoral legislation, organizing a referendum on the Constitution, establishing political parties and holding municipal elections.

13. After months of negotiations, initiated by the "Somaliland" President, a reconciliation conference was held from 23 to 26 June for the Sool region, between the Sool-Sanag-Cayn alliances and the Dhulbahante sub-clan. The conference resulted in an agreement covering prisoner release, illegal land-grabbing and digging of boreholes. Meanwhile, a survey organized by an officially appointed committee found support for an expansion in the number of political parties allowed to register.

14. A report by the Somali Public Finance Management Unit, covering the accounting years of 2009 and 2010, alleged public financial mismanagement, concealment of revenues and misappropriation of public and donor funds by Somali

Government entities. The World Bank is undertaking further research with partners to determine the extent to which the allegations can be independently verified.

B. Security situation

15. In Mogadishu, the Transitional Federal Government forces, with the support of AMISOM, made gains against Al-Shabaab in May and had significant influence over 8 of Mogadishu's 16 districts by early June. As at 15 August, this influence had expanded to 90 per cent of the capital.

16. Al-Shabaab was weakened by defeats in Mogadishu and rumours that some of its leaders had colluded in the killing of Fazul Abdullah Mohamed, a senior commander and Al-Qaida representative, on 8 June. Continuing recruitment, taxation and the lifting of a ban against aid agencies also suggested its capabilities were reduced by fighting on several fronts.

17. Al-Shabaab's withdrawal from Mogadishu has compelled AMISOM and Transitional Federal Government troops to become overextended. The Transitional Federal Government has imposed martial law on the newly vacated areas and created a "Mogadishu Security Plan", which calls for the Somali Police Force to occupy the vacated areas.

18. During the reporting period, groups loosely allied with the Transitional Federal Government fought Al-Shabaab in southern Somalia, specifically in the Gedo and Juba areas. Al-Shabaab maintained a significant presence in these regions and is believed to be responsible for improvised explosive device attacks in Mandera, Kenya, in early June and late July. Progress by those opposing Al-Shabaab was hindered by clan and political disputes and no advances were made into Bay and Bakool. Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jama'a and other militias opposing Al-Shabaab made limited gains against Al-Shabaab in Galguduud and Hiraan.

19. Al-Shabaab sympathizer Sheikh Atom and his militia attacked "Puntland" forces near Galgala, Bari Province, in mid-May and the area remained insecure despite reported negotiations. "Puntland's" general security apparatus was repeatedly challenged by multiple killings and attacks over clan, religious and ideological issues. Las Anod experienced killings and violent attacks owing to the disagreement between "Somaliland", "Puntland" and Sool-Sanag-Cayn alliances over territory. "Somaliland" forces and Sool-Sanag-Cayn militia fought in May, and "Puntland" and "Somaliland" clashed in August. Proposed oil drilling north of Las Anod by a commercial partner of "Puntland" added to existing tensions.

C. Piracy

20. Since my last report of 28 April (S/2011/277), there has been a reduction in hostages and ships held: from 550 hostages down to 448 and from 26 ships held down to 21, according to the International Maritime Organization. Piracy off the coast of Somalia has become an entrenched criminal enterprise with a growing geographical area of operations, larger scale attacks, increased levels of violence and higher ransoms. I intend to present a full update on the situation with respect to piracy and armed robbery at sea off the coast of Somalia in my October report, pursuant to paragraph 22 of Security Council resolution 1950 (2010).

D. Humanitarian situation

21. The humanitarian situation is rapidly worsening as famine spreads to southern central Somalia. On 20 July, the United Nations declared a famine in southern Bakool and Shabelle Hoose and warned that urgent action needed to be taken to prevent famine from spreading further. On 3 August, famine was also declared in parts of Shabelle Dhexe, the Afgooye corridor and internally displaced person areas in Mogadishu. The malnutrition rates in these areas are the highest in the world, with peaks of 50 per cent. Nearly half of the Somali population, 3.7 million, is now in crisis and an estimated 2.8 million of those people reside in the south, which is among the hardest hit areas in the country.

22. There are currently 640,000 acutely malnourished children in southern Somalia, which represents 82 per cent of all acutely malnourished children in the country. In some areas of the south, one in three children is acutely malnourished. Further deterioration is considered likely, given the under-5 mortality rates in combination with an expectation of a continued increase in local cereal prices, and a below-average rainy season harvest.

23. The drought crisis has generated displacement on a large scale within Somalia as well as refugee outflows into Kenya and Ethiopia. To date, the overall number of internally displaced persons in Somalia is estimated at 1.5 million people. Some 100,000 people have arrived in the past two months, fleeing drought and famine, in addition to the 370,000 people who were already displaced to the capital. An estimated 410,000 internally displaced persons are located in the 15-km road stretch of the Afgooye corridor outside Mogadishu.

24. Since 1 August, an estimated 1,500 Somali refugees have crossed the border into Kenya on a daily basis. In Ethiopia, the average number of refugees arriving on a daily basis stands at 270 persons. Between 1 May and 8 August, Kenya registered 64,440 Somali refugees. Since 16 April, 60,446 Somali refugees have been registered in Ethiopia.

25. A massive multisectoral response is critical to prevent additional deaths and total livelihood and social collapse. Health interventions are as important as the provision of food aid and therapeutic feeding, particularly as the risk of epidemic disease, owing to a lack of access to potable water, is likely to increase with the start of the October rains. In early August, the World Health Organization (WHO) reported that 18 out of 30 samples tested positive for cholera among displaced persons in Mogadishu. Several cases of acute watery diarrhoea, mainly among displaced persons, have been reported in Kismaayo, with at least 40 cases and 4 deaths.

26. On 6 and 21 July, Al-Shabaab announced that humanitarian interventions in areas under its control would be allowed, albeit with conditions. The statement was later retracted and aid agencies are still unable to reach an estimated 2.2 million Somalis. The humanitarian community is in continued dialogue with local authorities and clan leaders in an effort to secure access and respond to the needs of the most vulnerable people.

27. The deforestation and land degradation in southern areas of Somalia have increased exposure and vulnerability to the effects of natural hazards and climate change, such as drought and floods. Much of the deforestation can be attributed to

the charcoal trade as the land where the acacia forests have been cut down for charcoal, such as between the Juba and Shabelle rivers, often becomes unsuitable for grazing, leading to increased conflict over land and water and the displacement of the local population.

E. Human rights and protection of civilians

28. The protection of civilians remains a major concern. Although not precisely known, the number of civilian casualties is believed to be high. The use of explosives in populated urban areas and suicide attacks by Al-Shabaab accounted for a significant number of civilian casualties.

29. Non-State armed actors continue to perpetrate serious human rights violations, including summary executions of civilians associated with parties to the conflict. Unlawful arrest and detention and acts amounting to torture and other inhumane, cruel and degrading practices, such as flogging, amputations and stoning, also took place during the reporting period.

30. On 3 May 2011, the Transitional Federal Government presented its first universal periodic review report for consideration by the Human Rights Council. The last time Somalia submitted a report to an international treaty body was in 1984. International support for this engagement was reflected in the high number of presentations by Member States. In June, the "Somaliland" Parliament formally endorsed the seven members of the Human Rights Commission and a five-year Justice Strategy was launched. "Puntland" is in the process of appointing the Human Rights Defender provided for in the Constitution. The United Nations system is closely involved in and supporting these processes.

31. In July, the independent expert of the Human Rights Council on the situation of human rights in Somalia conducted his seventh mission to Kenya and Somalia, including for the first time to Mogadishu. During the visit, he noted that drastically increasing food prices and continuing conflict and insecurity had caused a huge displacement of the population.

32. The ongoing conflict has increased the risk of sexual violence for women and children. There are reports of Al-Shabaab recruiting girls for forced marriage to fighters, and allegations of rape by militias allied to the Government in southern central Somalia. Although the United Nations has not been able to confirm widespread cases of sexual violence during flight among newly arrived refugees in Dadaab, Kenya, it is acknowledged that there are high risk areas on the outskirts of the camps and en route to Kenya where women and children may be more exposed to sexual violence by "bandits" or "men with guns".

F. Child protection

33. In May, June and July, 659 grave violations against children involving primarily child recruitment and killing and maiming of children in Mogadishu were reported in accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions. Child recruitment for use in hostilities remained the most serious violations in conflict-affected regions. Over 180 cases of children recruited by Al-Shabaab in Shabelle Hoose and

systematic recruitment in Bay and Bakool were documented during the reporting period. Schools are increasingly targeted for recruitment.

34. Some children recruited by Al-Shabaab have escaped and reported to the Transitional Federal Government for assistance and protection. The Government recently moved an unconfirmed number to a former military training camp in Mogadishu. Child protection agencies are willing to assist these children under a civilian-led process.

35. Despite commitment by the Transitional Federal Government to prevent child recruitment in its ranks and allied militias, it remains a challenge, especially in the absence of strict age screening procedures.

36. Non-governmental organizations continue to be the main providers of child protection services in "Somaliland" and "Puntland", with the role of the administrations limited to some policy development, coordination and standards.

G. Women, peace and security

37. A joint mission by the Department of Political Affairs and UN-Women visited UNPOS from 29 May to 3 June to support the inclusion of women in UNPOS-led mediation and reconciliation processes. Three major challenges emerged: the absence of women in formal peacebuilding; the need for a shared women's agenda for peace in Somalia; and the commitment of the transitional federal institutions to ensure fair representation of women in formal mediation and political processes.

38. As a follow-up to their meeting with the joint mission, more than 20 Somali grass-roots groups sent a statement to the International Contact Group meeting held in June. The statement offered recommendations for the resolution of the political deadlock and on their engagement in future consultative meetings. In another joint initiative, a training workshop from 13 to 15 July in Nairobi aimed at building Somali women's capacities for peace and mediation gathered 32 women and 1 man representing 11 major networks from around the country.

39. A letter of agreement was signed with the Ministry of Women's Development and Family Affairs in "Puntland" for the development of a decree on the abolition of female genital mutilation.

III. Activities of the United Nations

A. The United Nations presence and coordinated approach in Somalia

40. The establishment of the "light footprint" in Mogadishu continues to progress with UNPOS, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs joining the United Nations Mine Action Service, the World Food Programme (WFP), the United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (UNSOA) and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security in maintaining a permanent presence of international staff, which averages 30 staff. The authorized international staff ceiling remains 52. The permanent accommodation and office facility being

constructed by UNSOA should be completed in December 2011 for about 30 additional UNPOS and UNSOA staff.

41. Meanwhile, the common compound managed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) compound in Mogadishu and the WFP facility at the seaport continue to serve as accommodation and office space for United Nations national staff members. The average number of national staff members engaged in critical programme activities in Mogadishu is about 40.

42. United Nations operations involving the movement of international staff members outside the airport remain at very high risk, and are dependent on AMISOM. In the reporting period, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security facilitated 78 such missions to one or more of the 42 security-cleared locations throughout Mogadishu.

43. During the reporting period, UNPOS made progress in the deployment of its staff into Somalia. Twelve of 41 envisaged international and national staff have now deployed to Mogadishu, Hargeysa in "Somaliland" and Garoowe in "Puntland". Given the new situation in the capital, UNPOS is actively planning for an expanded United Nations presence inside Somalia, rather than the planned "light footprint".

44. The Senior Policy Group in Nairobi continues to bring together the senior management of UNPOS, UNSOA and the United Nations country team. UNPOS and the United Nations country team have carried out joint fund-raising and are working together to ensure complementary responses to the famine and humanitarian crisis. The Group worked to resolve three of the seven challenges identified in the integrated strategic framework, including the preparation of a road map for the transition, developing a "Mogadishu recovery and stabilization strategy" and defining parameters for the increasing numbers of "emerging administrations".

45. In July, the Senior Policy Group agreed to extend the integrated strategic framework until December 2012. UNPOS has also pursued thematic integration with selected United Nations agencies. This includes the Joint Constitution Unit with UNDP, the merger of the Security Unit with UNSOA, and co-location of the Public Information and Strategic Communication and Information Support Units of UNPOS and UNSOA.

B. Strengthening the political process

46. In June and July, UNPOS facilitated the work of a preparatory committee for the consultative meeting on ending the transition comprising the Transitional Federal Government, Transitional Federal Parliament, "Puntland" and "Galmudug". My Special Representative also facilitated the drafting of a road map with input from the transitional federal institutions and regional administrations. The consultative meeting, which is expected to approve the road map and involve the participation of national and regional authorities and a broad range of stakeholders from civil society in Somalia, is planned to be held from 4 to 6 September in Mogadishu.

47. The road map outlines the priority transition tasks that the transitional federal institutions should accomplish in the one-year extended period. It includes a compliance mechanism comprising a joint international coordination committee and

a regional political initiative consisting of the Heads of State and Government of IGAD and the East African Community.

48. My Under-Secretary-General for Political Affairs visited the region on 20 and 21 July, during which he met the United Nations country team, UNPOS, AMISOM, diplomats based in Nairobi and, in Mogadishu, the leadership of the transitional federal institutions to discuss the political and security situation and the humanitarian crisis.

49. In line with the joint regional strategy signed on 23 February 2011, my Special Representative works closely with IGAD and AMISOM and co-chairs a monthly principals' working group on Somalia. The standing working relationship of UNPOS, IGAD and AMISOM, together with the cooperation of the East African Community, will form part of the support structure for the regional political initiative, proposed by President Museveni and endorsed by IGAD, aimed at overseeing the implementation of the Kampala Accord.

50. My Special Representative convened, together with Finn Church Aid and the African Council of Religious Leaders, the third meeting of Somali religious leaders and traditional elders in Entebbe, Uganda, from 24 to 26 June. The meeting proposed the establishment, in southern central Somalia, of a permanent structure (Guurti) of traditional elders and clan leaders (25 per cent of whom would be women) to assist the transitional federal institutions in their outreach and reconciliation efforts.

51. Under the United Nations Somali Assistance Strategy, UNODC and UNDP are developing a multi-year joint programme on accountability, transparency and integrity that will help Somali institutions comply with international instruments and standards and improve their accountability.

52. The Independent Federal Constitution Commission is undertaking a consultative process on the draft constitution that has engaged the transitional federal institutions, "Puntland", "Galmudug", civil society and local communities. United Nations teams mapped out how the constitution-making process could move forward in the next year and a public consultation strategy has been developed.

C. Targeted sanctions

53. The Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 751 (1992) and 1907 (2009) concerning Somalia and Eritrea met on 23 May, on 15, 22 and 27 July as well as on 9 August. During the 23 May meeting, the Committee was briefed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, as proposed by the Security Council Working Group on Children and Armed Conflict in its conclusions on Somalia (S/AC.51/2011/2).

54. On 15 July, the Coordinator of the Monitoring Group on Somalia and Eritrea briefed the Committee on the Group's final report (S/2011/433). He highlighted the Group's recommendations that the Transitional Federal Government should officially ban all trade by large merchant vessels with Al-Shabaab controlled ports. It was further recommended that any member of the transitional federal institutions whose actions threaten the political process or otherwise detract from the Transitional Federal Government's capacity to fulfil its mandate, should be considered subject to targeted measures.

55. On 28 July, the Committee added two names to the list of individuals and entities subject to the travel ban, assets freeze and targeted arms embargo imposed by paragraphs 1, 3 and 7 of Security Council resolution 1844 (2008). On 29 July, the Council adopted resolution 2002 (2011), by which it extended and expanded the mandate of the Monitoring Group. The Council added the recruitment and use of children as well as the targeting of civilians, including children and women, to the designation criteria for targeted measures. It also stipulated that individuals and entities engaged in non-local commerce using Al-Shabaab controlled ports, which constitutes financial support for a designated entity, may be subject to targeted sanctions.

D. Progress towards full deployment and strengthening of the African Union Mission in Somalia

56. The force strength of AMISOM has remained at approximately 9,300 since the deployment of 1,000 Burundian troops in March. The African Union has received firm offers of additional troops from Burundi, Djibouti, Sierra Leone and Uganda to enable AMISOM to reach its authorized force strength of 12,000 in line with Security Council resolution 1964 (2010).

57. UNSOA continues to provide logistical support to AMISOM comprising essential supplies and equipment, engineering and construction, medical equipment, supplies and services, aviation and transportation, strategic telecommunications capability, public information support and training. The United Nations Office to the African Union continued to assist the African Union Commission in finalizing the force generation and participated in three predeployment inspections and visits.

58. Resource gaps continue to adversely affect the effectiveness of AMISOM. Essential self-sustainment requirements that go beyond the logistical support package have fallen short of fulfilling its requirements. AMISOM lacks the most basic and essential supplies and services, such as catering, communications and information technology, cleaning and sanitary supplies, and welfare, which would be integral to the support provided or reimbursed to a troop contributor in a United Nations peacekeeping mission. Reimbursement to troop contributors for contingent-owned equipment is now five months in arrears owing to insufficient resources in the trust fund.

59. The African Union organized a technical workshop on 17 and 18 August in Addis Ababa aimed at identifying ways of enhancing support for AMISOM commensurate with the challenges in Somalia. Participants recommended: (a) accelerating the deployment of the additional troops to enable AMISOM to quickly reach the strength of 12,000 troops; (b) enhancement of the support package provided by the United Nations; (c) deployment of AMISOM formed police units to bolster the maintenance of law and order in the capital; (d) creation, as part of AMISOM and under its command, of a guard force of adequate size, to facilitate deployment of civilian staff and provide protection for the African Union and United Nations in Mogadishu; and (e) the elaboration of a revised concept of operations.

60. A joint assessment by AMISOM, UNPOS, UNSOA and the United Nations Department of Safety and Security had earlier reached a similar conclusion on the need for a dedicated capacity within AMISOM to provide security for United

Nations personnel and visiting international partners. United Nations operations are interrupted when all AMISOM capacities are required to carry out its principal mandated tasks and operational priorities.

61. The permanent AMISOM VIP conference rooms and the movement control facilities located adjacent to Mogadishu airport were completed. In Mogadishu, 150 other engineering projects are under way in support of AMISOM, most of which are expected to be completed by the end of 2011. Temporary offices and living accommodation compliant with minimum operating security standards were made available to AMISOM civilian staff, as well as to UNPOS, UNSOA and other United Nations agencies, to enable them to deploy essential staff to Mogadishu. Work on the coastal road linking the airport to the seaport and the level II hospital is progressing well, and water production and distribution facilities were enhanced at the major AMISOM camps.

62. UNSOA again intensified its medical support to AMISOM during the recent military operations, including 69 medical evacuation, transfer and repatriation flights from Mogadishu involving a total of 501 AMISOM personnel from 16 April to 15 August 2011.

63. Further to my last report, AMISOM has started implementing parts of its new indirect fire policy, developed with UNSOA support, for which more donor support is required. In July, AMISOM organized a meeting in Kigali on enhancing respect for international humanitarian law.

64. AMISOM explosive ordnance disposal teams continued clearance and destroyed 972 items of unexploded ordnance in Mogadishu, bringing the total number of items destroyed since 2009 to 6,761. The support of the United Nations Mine Action Service enables AMISOM to facilitate safe access for civilian, humanitarian and military actors, thereby contributing to stabilization and recovery.

65. UNSOA continues to provide strategic communication and information support to AMISOM. Numerous high-profile international and regional media visits were facilitated, prompting increased news coverage. The United Nations-funded Radio Bar-kulan is an essential tool in supporting peace and remains popular, with the Somali Football Federation recently recognizing it as "radio of the year". Radio Bar-kulan is working to expand its broadcasts beyond Mogadishu, including in recently taken areas along the Somalia-Kenya border.

66. UNSOA continues to prioritize training of AMISOM personnel to improve capacity in line with Security Council resolution 1863 (2009). So far, more than 1,900 personnel have been trained in programmes relevant to peacekeeping.

E. Strengthening of the Somali security institutions and development of a national security strategy

Policy and coordination

67. On 23 June, the eighth Joint Security Committee meeting was held in Entebbe, Uganda. UNPOS presented military and police action plans, aiming at tracking progress in key outstanding tasks. The Committee also discussed the findings and recommendations of the security sector assessment report prepared following the 2011 Somali-led scoping mission and the 2010 Somalia security sector assessment

report. The Committee urged the Transitional Federal Government to immediately revise the 2009 National Security and Stabilization Plan.

68. UNPOS has developed a security sector development strategy for 2011 to 2013 aimed at coordinating international assistance within the framework of the Joint Security Committee and its technical working groups; providing advisory support to the Transitional Federal Government; building Somali institutions through partnerships with AMISOM, IGAD and the United Nations country team; advocating and stepping up resource mobilization efforts; and tracking and monitoring outcomes and impact of security sector development interventions in Somalia.

Military

69. The National Security Force in Mogadishu numbers 10,298 troops. With funds from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the European Union and the United States of America, the biometric identification system initiated in January should cover the entire National Security Force in Mogadishu by October. Italy and the United States of America provided funding in February to resolve the outstanding backlog of stipend payments. The Army Chief of Staff has called for stipends and logistical support for the allied forces in southern central Somalia.

70. The first batch of trained soldiers from the European Union training mission in Uganda was reintegrated into the National Security Force and is operating on the frontlines in Mogadishu. The second batch is expected by September. On 28 July, the European Union extended the mandate of the training mission for a year. Training will now focus on developing the command and control structures, specialized capabilities and self-training capacities of the National Security Force, with a view to transferring European Union training expertise to local actors.

71. From April to May, UNPOS facilitated a training needs assessment exercise for the National Security Force, conducted by a sub-committee of the Military Technical Working Group of the Joint Security Committee.

Police

72. During the reporting period, UNPOS, UNDP and AMISOM worked together to pay 3,077 Somali Police Force officers their outstanding stipends from January to May 2010, using the funds provided by Japan. Although funding has been secured from March until September, there are still funding gaps for stipend arrears from June 2010 to February 2011. Also through funding from Japan, UNPOS provided 1,800 ballistic helmets, 1,068 VHF handsets and other equipment to the Somali Police Force, and initiated the rehabilitation project of eight police stations in Mogadishu.

73. UNPOS and its partners continue to train the Somali Police Force. The AMISOM police contingent, based in Mogadishu, organized three-week, 25-person, traffic and community policing induction courses for the Somali Police Force at the Aljazeera military training camp in Mogadishu.

74. In "Puntland", the Peacebuilding Fund is funding a UNDP project through its Immediate Response Facility to help build professional and accountable police forces, and develop a database for the police personnel. During the reporting period,

an additional 300 police officers, including 29 women, completed the three-week capacity assessment training course at the Armo Police Academy, bringing the number of trained officers to 900, including 80 women.

Mine action

75. Transitional Federal Government police continued to survey and clear explosive remnants of war and stockpiles in Mogadishu. Explosive detection dog handlers trained by the United Nations Mine Action Service continued search tasks to secure entry points at Aden Adde International Airport.

Justice and corrections

76. In Mogadishu, Garoowe and Hargeysa, 104 judges and prosecutors are undergoing a nine-month judicial training programme funded by UNDP and delivered by local law faculties.

77. An assessment by the United Nations in Nairobi and Mogadishu in April focused on drawing up an initial plan for support to prisons in Mogadishu. The assessment concluded that the Mogadishu central prison requires significant improvement to bring it up to the minimum standards required.

78. In "Somaliland", a national justice conference from 14 to 16 June approved a five-year strategy for the development of the judicial sector. UNDP completed the construction of court buildings in Hargeysa and Booroma and a regional prosecutor's office in Burao and provided legal materials and equipment. Somali legal aid providers, supported by UNDP, have dealt with approximately 2,500 cases in 2011. Hargeysa prison, which opened in March, was equipped by UNDP and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. Serving officers received training, standing and operational orders were developed and prisoners received uniforms.

79. In "Puntland", the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime began the rehabilitation and expansion, by 50 per cent, of Boosaaso prison. The Office also received funding for a new prison in Garoowe.

80. UNDP has supported the launch of advanced training courses for the judiciary and the development of the High Judicial Councils in Somalia. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime is cooperating with UNDP on elements of piracy trials, including law reform and capacity development of the prosecutor's offices.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

81. The Transitional Federal Government is currently providing shelter and feeding some 60 ex-combatants who are in cantonment, with limited logistical support from UNSOA. On 21 and 22 June, UNPOS, AMISOM and IGAD co-hosted a workshop on international shared lessons learned on handling ex-combatants in Entebbe, Uganda.

F. Stabilization and reconstruction efforts in Mogadishu

82. Efforts to coordinate the United Nations planning for recovery and stabilization in Mogadishu continued, despite the assassination of the Minister of the Interior in a terrorist attack and other changes in key interlocutors. A set of

priorities covering human security, basic services and employment was agreed in June, with a cross section of the Government including ministers, the Benadir administration and district commissioners. The United Nations is making efforts to reallocate funds to these activities but money from new sources is also required.

83. During the reporting period, the United Nations worked directly with the Benadir administration in Hodan, Wardighleey and Boondheere districts which were recently taken by the Transitional Federal Government, and AMISOM and district commissioners across Mogadishu committed to provide a set of priorities by the end of August. Areas have been cleared of waste, market places have been improved and street lighting provided, utilizing funds from the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of AMISOM.

84. A conference involving district safety committees was held in Mogadishu on 12 July to launch the programme for youth at risk, which is jointly run by UNDP, UNICEF and the International Labour Organization. The meeting was part of the armed violence reduction project, which aims to disengage 500 youth from combat and conflict.

85. In June Transitional Federal Government police explosive ordinance teams deployed to Hodan and Hawl Wadaag for the survey and clearance of explosive remnants of war and stockpiles in order to reduce the explosive threat, facilitate the safe return of displaced populations and enable recovery and reconstruction projects.

G. Humanitarian and recovery and development activities

Humanitarian activities

86. Humanitarian agencies are scaling up their response to the critical humanitarian situation in southern areas, where the crisis is most acute. Integrated strategies have been developed to address the most urgent needs of the population and prevent more people from falling into crisis. Livelihood support actions, including the distribution of seeds and tools, are being undertaken to allow farmers to prepare for the coming Deyr rains (October-December).

87. The United Nations declaration of a famine required a revision of the Somalia Consolidated Appeal, with the request now standing at $1.06 billion, up from $561 million. To date, 47 per cent has been funded, leaving approximately $560 million outstanding for the remainder of the year. In view of the acute needs, in July, the Central Emergency Response Fund and the emergency reserve of the Somalia Common Humanitarian Fund released $28 million and $4.7 million, respectively, to enhance and expand humanitarian activities in drought-stricken areas in Somalia.

88. During the reporting period, 1.16 million people received food aid. The current crisis has required the humanitarian community to scale up its food aid; for example, WFP airlifted approximately 60 metric tons of food to Somalia from 1 to 15 August and some 92,800 hot meals are being cooked each day, which is an increase from 85,000 per day. Additionally, food vouchers and cash relief have benefited over 47,000 people in Mogadishu. The United Nations assisted almost 400,000 children with vaccinations during the national immunization days. Approximately 7,700 people were treated for acute watery diarrhoea and cholera.

89. In the worst affected areas, during the past two months, over 23,300 severely malnourished children in central and south Somalia were treated through the provision of ready-to-use therapeutic foods. In July, an estimated 107,000 children received targeted supplementary feeding support. In the same region, over 140,000 people received emergency assistance packages. Water and sanitation interventions benefited almost 500,000 Somalis. Continued support for drinking water systems, including in Mogadishu and the Afgooye corridor, is providing safe drinking water to more than 1.9 million people. Thirteen hospitals across southern Somalia received enough emergency health kits to assist a catchment area of 130,000 people for three months.

90. United Nations interventions also benefited some 85,000 pupils throughout the country, while over 24,500 farmers and pastoralists received agriculture and livelihood interventions to prepare for the coming Deyr rains (October to December). Over 80,000 internally displaced persons received non-food items, also in the Mogadishu and Afgooye areas.

91. United Nations agencies in Mogadishu have been engaging with the Transitional Federal Government and municipal authorities to address the needs of the thousands of recently arrived internally displaced persons fleeing drought and conflict in the south of Somalia. Weekly joint coordination meetings have been organized between the ministerial-level drought committee and United Nations agencies and other humanitarian organizations. In response to the cholera outbreak, WHO has sent medical supplies to treat up to 20 severely affected adults or 40 children and over 200 moderate cases. As a follow-up to the ratification of the Kampala Convention by the Transitional Federal Parliament, UNHCR met with members of relevant parliamentary subcommittees in Mogadishu and agreed on a series of awareness-raising workshops and other initiatives for parliamentarians, civil society, media and community-based organizations aimed at facilitating the adoption of a national law on internally displaced persons.

92. Humanitarian mine action teams continued to provide awareness messages and conduct surveys to identify explosive remnants of war for destruction in the Hodan, Mediina and Dharkenley districts.

93. The first meeting of the monitoring and evaluation board of the four internally displaced person projects supported by the United Nations Peacebuilding Fund was held on 15 June in Garoowe. The meeting was co-chaired by the "Puntland" Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and UNHCR. The projects aim to reduce tensions between internally displaced persons and host communities in "Puntland" through the promotion of peaceful coexistence, the development of social infrastructure and shelter, and capacity-building.

94. The Humanitarian Coordinator, the Executive Director of WFP, representatives of key humanitarian agencies and donor Governments and regional leaders travelled to Mogadishu and Dollo, in Gedo, Somalia, in July to focus attention on the humanitarian situation and ensure a coordinated approach to the crisis. The Emergency Relief Coordinator met with the Transitional Federal Government and humanitarian partners in Mogadishu on 13 August.

Recovery and development activities

95. Efforts advanced to increase Somali people's access to social services under outcome one of the United Nations Somali Assistance Strategy. In southern central Somalia, the Joint Programme on Local Governance and Decentralized Service Delivery expanded into the Adado district in Galguduud. The "Somaliland" authorities imposed numerous restrictions on humanitarian and development work which hampered the activities of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations.

96. Under poverty reduction and livelihoods (Somali Assistance Strategy outcome two), 11,000 people received a six-month cash allowance for work projects in southern central Somalia, and 1,000 further households received employment and skills training in the Benadir region (Mogadishu). In "Puntland", 2,300 households received food for work projects, and fishing assessments and fishing training continued. In "Somaliland", the United Nations provided training on meat inspection in public slaughterhouses and private livestock associations, and supported the development of regulatory frameworks.

97. Under good governance and human security (Somali Assistance Strategy outcome three), five staff from the Central Bank of Somalia were trained in Uganda and 35 students from southern central Somalia and "Puntland" sat accountancy exams in "Somaliland". Following United Nations support, revenue collection in "Somaliland" increased by $8 million in the first half of 2011 compared with 2010. The "Somaliland" Civil Service Commission launched the civil service reform strategy.

IV. Resource mobilization

98. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland contributed an additional $2.5 million to the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of AMISOM during the reporting period, allowing the contingent-owned equipment of the troop-contributing countries to be fully reimbursed for the period up to March 2011. Of the $40.8 million received by the trust fund to date, approximately 60 per cent was provided without caveats and used to support the military component of AMISOM. The funding for the civilian and police components of AMISOM has not been fully utilized due to the conditions in Mogadishu.

99. There were no further payments into the two trust funds managed by UNPOS. The peacebuilding trust fund for Somalia has a balance of $1.6 million and the trust fund in support of Somali security institutions has $18.7 million, most of which is committed to projects with the Somali Police Force. An agreement was signed with Finland on 10 August for a contribution of 460,000 euros for an outreach and reconciliation project under the peacebuilding trust fund.

100. Since its inception in January 2010, the Trust Fund to Support Initiatives of States Countering Piracy off the Coast of Somalia has received contributions of $8.2 million and has disbursed $7 million. An international pledging event hosted by the United Arab Emirates in Dubai on 19 April produced new pledges of about $3.6 million to the trust fund, including the first pledges from the private sector.

V. Observations and recommendations

101. The international community is faced with a new catastrophe in Somalia. Famine conditions have expanded to five regions of southern Somalia, including Mogadishu, and threaten to expand throughout the south. In some areas, 13 of every 10,000 children under five die every day as a result of malnutrition and famine-related diseases. That is equivalent to 10 per cent of children under five dying every 11 weeks in these communities. Nearly half of the population, 3.7 million people, is in crisis. The international community must respond with greater urgency. Too many people are dying.

102. It is imperative that access is provided to aid agencies to assist those in need. I appeal to all parties to ensure the safety and protection of the civilian population. I also appeal to Member States to contribute generously to the Consolidated Appeal for Somalia. A multisectoral response is urgently needed to save lives and prevent a total collapse of livelihood and social systems. Short-term relief must be linked to building long-term sustainability and resilience through "climate-smart" agriculture, so as to end the cycle of recurring crises.

103. Beyond this immediate emergency, it is essential to seize the opportunities created by the Kampala Accord, the political road map, and the forced withdrawal of Al-Shabaab from Mogadishu. The hard-won gains on the security and political tracks must not be reversed. It is important to avoid a vacuum and assist the Transitional Federal Government in consolidating its authority over the capital and to engage in a genuine, inclusive and comprehensive national reconciliation process. The planned high-level meeting in Mogadishu from 4 to 6 September illustrates the growing confidence of Somalia's political actors about conditions inside the country. The international community must work closely with the transitional federal institutions and regional authorities to implement the road map and lay the foundations for a new political dispensation.

104. The failure of the Transitional Federal Government to support the population will undermine its legitimacy and will have implications for the political process. It is crucial that the international community supports the Transitional Federal Government so that it can exercise its responsibilities to protect civilians and play a coordinating role in delivering aid. Somali leaders need to implement change in all areas. The United Nations and the international community are committed to support them. But it is their responsibility to show leadership and deliver for the sake of their people. AMISOM has made many sacrifices and they should not be in vain. I also urge the Transitional Federal Government to eliminate any suspected financial corruption or mishandling of donor assistance.

105. The continued presence of AMISOM remains essential, especially in light of the new realities and challenges on the ground. The further deployment of AMISOM, up to its authorized strength of 12,000 troops, is urgently needed to fill the security vacuum created by the withdrawal of Al-Shabaab from Mogadishu. Key enablers and force multipliers are also required to ensure the effectiveness of AMISOM operations in Mogadishu. At the same time, without international support for equipping and outfitting additional troops, troop-contributing countries will continue to face difficulties in deploying in a timely

manner. I invite the Security Council to renew its authorization for the deployment of AMISOM, subject to the decision of the African Union Peace and Security Council.

106. **I appeal to Member States to immediately provide support for the deployment of additional resources to AMISOM, including support for troop-contributing countries. Looking beyond the most urgent needs, Member States need to expand their support for AMISOM in a manner that enables it to operate within a predictable budget that is commensurate with its mandate. In addition, I reiterate the Security Council's call in resolution 1964 (2010) for Member States to contribute generously and promptly to the United Nations Trust Fund in Support of AMISOM without caveats, or to make direct bilateral donations.**

107. **Critical gaps remain in the United Nations support package for AMISOM, mainly for self-sustainment and reimbursement of contingent-owned equipment. Expanding the scope of the support package to predictably and sustainably fund this essential area would be consistent with the spirit of Security Council resolution 1863 (2009) and contribute significantly towards raising AMISOM to United Nations standards, while also markedly improving the living conditions and morale of AMISOM troops. I intend to propose a workable solution to the Security Council in this regard.**

108. **The support provided by the United Nations Mine Action Service to AMISOM is indispensable to mitigate the threat posed to troops and civilians by removing explosive remnants of war and other explosive devices. To sustain this support, I recommend that the explosive management support package provided by the United Nations Mine Action Service to AMISOM be included in the United Nations logistical support package.**

109. **The national police and security forces are essential to hold ground recovered from the insurgents. The Transitional Federal Government must, however, improve command and control over its military and ensure that its arms and equipment do not fall into the hands of armed opposition groups. I am grateful to Member States and regional organizations that have supported military and police training, and appeal to others to contribute to this effort. I welcome the decision of the European Union to extend the mandate of its training mission in Uganda.**

110. **I welcome the recent United Nations work on planning for recovery stabilization in Mogadishu. Recovery and stabilization activities are urgently needed in areas that come under the authority of the Transitional Federal Government in order to create conditions under which humanitarian assistance can be provided in Mogadishu. I urge donors to provide additional and flexible funds that enable rapid disbursements.**

111. **I remain deeply concerned over continuing grave violations of international humanitarian and human rights law, especially against women and children, and call on all parties to immediately cease these violations and ensure that those responsible are brought to justice. I urge the Prime Minister to continue his predecessor's efforts to end the recruitment and use of children by the Transitional Federal Government.**

112. **The increased presence of the United Nations in Somalia will enhance engagement with the authorities, especially in support of the implementation of the transitional tasks and the road map, and the humanitarian response. As the international community expands its footprint, strengthened security arrangements are essential, especially as Al-Shabaab's use of terrorist tactics and asymmetric warfare is likely to increase. Accordingly, I support the rapid deployment of the proposed guard force, as well as the overall strengthening of the rule of law in Mogadishu, as outlined in paragraphs 59 and 60 of the present report.**

113. **I appeal to all Somalis, including the diaspora, to support the peace process and resolve what differences remain through dialogue and negotiation. This is a time of great crisis, but also of rare opportunity to work towards a better future for all.**

114. **Finally, I pay tribute to the Governments of Burundi and Uganda for their continued sacrifice and commitment to the cause of peace in Somalia. I reiterate my condolences to the families of the victims, including the relatives of the Transitional Federal Government forces, its allies and AMISOM soldiers who have lost their lives. I also express my gratitude to my Special Representative for his dedication and commitment to advancing the cause of peace and national reconciliation in Somalia during what has been a particularly arduous period. I also pay tribute to the men and women serving in the United Nations and partner organizations who operate under difficult conditions.**

DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Dikhil
Asayita
GULF OF ADEN
Boosaaso (Bender Cassim)
Bandarbeyla
Qardho
Garoowe
Laascaanood
Burco (Burao)
Hargeysa
Berbera
Caynabo (Erigavo)
Las Anod
Taleex
Buuhoodle
Dolo
Luuq
Belet Weyne
Jawhar (Giohar)
Muqdisho (Mogadishu)
Marka (Merca)
Baraawe
Kismaayo (Chisimaio)
Bur Gaabo
Afgooye
Baydhaba (Bardale)
Xuddur (Oddur)
Garbahaarrey
Doolo
Beled Hawo
Dinsoor
Saakow
Buurhakaba
Waajid
Jilib
Sakow
Bu'aale
Jamaame
Afmadow
Raas Kamboni
Lamu
Garsen
Kenya
Ethiopia
Somalia
AWDAL
WOQOOYI GALBEED
TOGDHEER
SOOL
SANAAG
BARI
NUGAAL
MUDUG
GALGUDUUD
BAKOOL
HIRAAN
GEDO
BAY
SHABELLE DHEXE
SHABELLE HOOSE
JUBA DHEXE
JUBA HOOSE
INDIAN OCEAN
SOMALIA
National capital
Regional capital
Town, village
Airport
International boundary
Regional boundary
Indeterminate boundary
Main road
Track
Railroad
0 50 100 150 200 km
0 50 100 mi
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